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CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

# Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE  
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## NEW PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO U.S. FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE

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U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.  
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World Peanut Production at Record High. Foreign Agriculture Circular  
FFO 8-62.

Common Market Adopts New Grain Trade Rules. Foreign Agriculture Circular  
FG 11-62.

World Lard Production, Trade, and Outlook. Foreign Agriculture Circular  
FIM 11-62.

Tobacco Production Up in Last Half of 1962. Foreign Agriculture Circular  
FT 11-62.

# U.S. EXPORTS MORE FLUE-CURED AND BURLEY TOBACCO IN FISCAL 1962

U.S. exports of flue-cured tobacco in fiscal year 1962 totaled 423.8 million pounds (export weight), 2 percent above the previous year. Major markets for flue-cured in the 12 months ended June 30, 1962, included (in order of importance) the United Kingdom, West Germany, Japan, Australia, the Netherlands, Belgium-Luxembourg, Thailand, Italy, and Ireland.

Burley exports rose from 32.7 million pounds in fiscal 1961 to 39.1 million. Major markets for burley in fiscal 1962 included West Germany, Italy, Sweden, Mexico, the Philippines, Portugal, Egypt, and the Netherlands.

The average export value for flue-cured in fiscal 1962 was 79.4 cents per pound. For burley, it was 83.5 cents.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: U.S. exports of flue-cured and burley,  
by destination, fiscal years 1961 and 1962

Destination	(Export weight)			
	Flue-cured		Burley	
	Year ending June 30		Year ending June 30	
	1961	1962	1961	1962
	- Million pounds -		- Million pounds -	
United Kingdom.....	161.3	145.6	.2	1/
Germany, West.....	55.0	67.4	7.9	10.4
Japan.....	17.1	25.0	---	---
Australia.....	17.8	17.1	1/	.3
Netherlands.....	23.2	16.9	1.8	1.6
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	15.4	13.2	.4	.7
Thailand.....	6.8	12.6	.6	.2
Italy.....	2.9	12.5	2.2	5.2
Ireland.....	13.5	12.5	1/	---
Denmark.....	11.5	10.9	1.3	1.2
Egypt.....	10.7	10.0	2.2	1.8
Sweden.....	11.2	9.9	4.4	4.0
Finland.....	6.5	7.1	2.0	1.4
Hong Kong.....	3.7	6.3	.5	.7
Norway.....	4.9	5.4	.9	.7
Malaya, Federation of.....	2.9	4.7	1/	---
Vietnam.....	5.2	4.3	1/	---
Switzerland.....	2.6	3.9	.4	.8
Philippines.....	1.1	3.7	.1	2.4
Pakistan.....	1.6	3.3	---	---
Portugal.....	4.3	2.8	2.4	2.2
Mexico.....	2.2	2.6	2.4	2.4
Others.....	33.7	26.1	3.0	3.1
Total.....	415.1	423.8	32.7	39.1

1/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

# TUNISIA'S TOBACCO IMPORTS CONTINUE DOWNWARD

Tunisia's imports of unmanufactured tobacco continued to decline through 1961. Imports last year totaled 3.6 million pounds, compared with 5 million in 1960, and the 1958 high of 8.3 million.

Imports by origin are not available for 1961, but Brazil, the Rhodesias-Nyasaland, the Philippines, Japan, Yugoslavia, Colombia, and the United States were the principal suppliers during 1960. Direct Shipments of U.S. leaf tobacco to Tunisia in 1961 amounted to only 44,000 pounds, compared with 443,000 in 1960.

# SOUTH AFRICA'S OUTPUT OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS DROPS

Output of tobacco products in the Republic of South Africa continued downward through the first quarter of 1962. Production amounted to 9.8 million pounds, or 5.5 percent below the 10.3 million produced in January-March 1961.

Cigarette output, at 5.1 million pounds, was 6.2 percent smaller than the January-March 1961 level of 5.5 million pounds. Production of pipe tobacco totaled 4.6 million pounds, compared with 4.8 million during the first 3 months last year. Output of cigarette tobacco was also down while production of cigars was slightly greater than for the first quarter last year.

# NEW ZEALAND IMPORTS LESS TOBACCO

New Zealand's imports of unmanufactured tobacco during 1961 totaled 6.3 million pounds--down 3.2 percent from the 1960 level of 6.5 million. Reduced imports from the United States more than offset stepped-up takings from the Rhodesias-Nyasaland.

## TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: New Zealand, imports by country of origin, 1959-61

Origin	1959	1960	1961
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
United States.....	6,891	5,459	5,163
Rhodesias-Nyasaland.....	430	892	1,011
South Africa, Republic of.....	38	94	70
Indonesia.....	22	38	20
Other.....	162	19	28
Total.....	7,543	6,502	6,292



Imports of U.S. leaf last year, at 5.2 million pounds, were 5.4 percent smaller than the 1960 level of 5.5 million pounds, and nearly one-third below the 1955 high of 7.6 million. However, imports from the Rhodesias-Nyasaland have risen substantially from 27,000 pounds in 1957 to 1 million pounds in 1961. New Zealand's imports last year of oriental tobaccos from Greece and Turkey totaled 22,000 pounds, and were the largest on record.

#### SWISS CIGARETTE OUTPUT RISES

Cigarette output in Switzerland during the first 3 months of 1962, totaled 3,148 million pieces--up 14.3 percent from the 2,755 million produced in January-March 1961. However, the average monthly production rate was only 2.8 percent higher than the 1,021 million pieces produced in calendar year 1961.

#### ARGENTINE DRIED PRUNE PACK REVISED DOWNWARD

The 1962 dried prune pack in Argentina is estimated at 7,700 short tons, down substantially from earlier reports. This season's pack is slightly larger than the revised estimate of 1961 production of 7,300 tons. Average 1955-59 production was 7,000 tons.

#### PRUNES, DRIED: Argentina, supply and distribution, 1961 and 1962 calendar year

Item	1961	1962
	Short	Short
	<u>tons</u>	<u>tons</u>
Beginning stocks, January 1.....	200	300
Production.....	7,300	7,700
Total supply.....	7,500	8,000
Exports.....	3,450	4,400
Domestic disappearance.....	3,750	3,500
Ending stocks, December 31.....	300	100
Total Distribution.....	7,500	8,000

The quality of the 1962 pack was reported to be good; most of the pack graded 60/70. Argentine exports of dried prunes in 1962 are expected to show an appreciable increase over calendar year 1961 exports of 3,450 tons. During the first 5 months of this year, exports have totaled 1,188 tons. Exports in 1960 amounted to 4,570 tons.

Both domestic and export prices of 1962-pack prunes are substantially higher than those prevailing at this time last year.

# RAISIN PRODUCTION SMALL IN ARGENTINA

The 1962 Argentine raisin pack is estimated at 3,500 short tons, considerably below the 1961 pack of 5,900. Average 1955-59 production was 6,500 tons.

Although production of the 1961-62 crop of grapes was more than 10 percent higher than the previous year, strong demand for fresh grapes for table consumption and wine reduced the amount available for drying. The quality of the 1962 pack was reported to be good.

Prices of 1962 raisins for export reportedly range from 21.1 cents to 24 cents per pound f.o.b. Buenos Aires port, in 10 kilo boxes.

Few raisins were exported during the first 5 months of 1962 (52 tons); total 1962 exports are expected to be slightly below the 1,400 tons expected last year.

## RAISINS: Argentina, supply and distribution, 1961 and 1962 calendar year

Item	1961	1962
	Short tons	Short tons
Beginning stocks, January 1.....	1,100	1,700
Production.....	5,900	3,500
Total supply.....	7,000	5,200
Exports.....	1,400	1,200
Domestic disappearance.....	3,900	3,600
Ending stocks, December 31.....	1,700	400
Total distribution.....	7,000	5,200

## BRAZIL NUT ESTIMATE UNCHANGED

According to Brazilian trade sources, the 1962 Brazil nut harvest is estimated at 27,500 short tons, unchanged from earlier reports. This season's production is only half as large as the 55,000-ton 1961 harvest. Average 1955-59 production was 38,700 tons.

The entire 1962 crop reportedly has been sold and there will be no carryover for 1963. On August 16, 1962, the f.o.b. prices of Brazil nuts in Belem were reported as follows (cents per pound): unshelled 13, dehydrated 17; and shelled 44.



## EEC SETS INTERNAL QUALITY CONTROLS FOR FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

The Commission of the European Economic Community, in Regulation No. 60, established provisions for the quality control of fruits and vegetables traded between the individual communities.

Agencies within each Member State are entrusted with execution of the control provisions. France, Italy, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands each has 1 such agency, while Belgium has 4 and West Germany 20. Methods of sampling, examination, and certification are quite similar to those customarily followed in the United States.

Where importing Member States consider it desirable to check the quality of the products originating in another Member State, this is to be done preferably at the point of customs clearance and prior to such clearance. Provision is made, however, for such re-inspections to be made at destination if it is impractical to do so at the border.

Inspectors making such re-inspections are cautioned to take into account the fact that even when the products are transported under proper conditions, their freshness and firmness decrease slightly as compared to the time when they were dispatched.

No regulations have yet been issued relating to quality control of imports from third countries.

## CHILE IMPORTING BUTTER FROM POLAND AND FRANCE

Chile recently purchased 6.2 million pounds of butter, 3.3 million pounds from Poland, and the remainder from France.

The Polish butter was purchased at U.S. 27 cents per pound, c.i.f. About 20 percent of the total purchase price was paid by wine exports to that country, while the remainder has been, or will be, paid by exports of fishmeal.

The average price for the 2.9 million pounds of butter purchased from France was 28 cents per pound, c.i.f.

These imports were made by the Empresa de Comercio Agricola, which distributed the butter to packers and wholesalers.

Chile also has a contract with the United States for 441,000 pounds of butter at an average price of 32 cents per pound, c.i.f., and another contract with Argentina for 364,000 pounds at an average price of 36 cents per pound, f.o.b. Buenos Aires.

## BURMA BUYS CONDENSED MILK FROM AUSTRALIA

According to reports from Canberra, an Australian milk processing plant recently signed a \$1,232,000 contract with the Burma Civil Supplies Management Board to supply 200,000 cases of condensed milk. The first shipment is to be made immediately and the contract is to be completed by December.

The Burma Board sought bids on a total of 505,000 cases. Besides the Australian contract, orders were placed with the Netherlands for 85,000 cases, U.S.S.R. 80,000, Denmark and Czechoslovakia 50,000 each, and France, 40,000.

## COMORO ISLANDS MAINTAIN HIGH EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES

The United States is the second best customer for the agricultural exports of the Comoro Islands, exceeded only by France.

The value of exports to the United States in 1960 was \$656,000 (France \$1.6 million) and consisted principally of vanilla, various essential oils, and minor spice products. The Comoro Islands agricultural imports consist chiefly of rice, sugar, and small quantities of wheat flour and condensed milk, with most trade being with France and Madagascar. These islands between Madagascar and the East African mainland are an associated overseas territory of France.

## ANGOLA'S AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS INCREASED IN 1961

Angola's agricultural fish exports in 1961 were larger than 1960 despite political disturbances, according to preliminary official statistics.

While increased exports were primarily due to increased production of specific commodities because of good weather, there was also increased demand for foodstuffs from the Republic of the Congo. Considerable quantities of corn, rice, meat, and fish and vegetable oils were sent to the Congo during 1961 and shipments are apparently continuing in 1962, when prospects for Angolan crop production continued to be good.

The agricultural items increasing in export value in 1961 were coffee, dried cassava, palm oil, fresh and frozen meat, palm kernel oil, and high grade peanut oil. Dried fish, canned fish, and fish meal all showed sizable increases. Corn exports were 161,585 metric tons in 1961 compared with 117,112 in 1960; coffee exports (chiefly Robusta) were 118,000 tons in 1961 compared with 87,000 tons in 1960. The most valuable exports were coffee, sisal, and corn in that order.

# VENEZUELA MODIFIES EXCHANGE RATE SYSTEM

In April 1962 Venezuela modified its exchange rate structure by transferring all but 20 percent of import transactions and most capital transactions from the controlled market to the "official free" market, where the rate is 4.54 bolivars per U.S. dollar. The International Monetary Fund has recently concurred with this improved exchange rate measure but recommended that prompt action is still desirable to complete the unification of the rate structure.

The modified exchange system consists of controlled buying and selling market rates of 3.33 and 3.35 bolivars per dollar, which are applied to specified exports and imports licensed by the Central Bank, the new "official free" market rate for most other approved transactions, and a small free market with a fluctuating rate in which the commercial banks do not participate. Special buying rates apply to proceeds of petroleum exports (3.09 bolivars per dollar).

Until November 1960, the bolivar was essentially a freely convertible currency. Most exchange receipts were acquired by the Central Bank from the oil companies at Bs 3.09 per dollar and supplied to the commercial banks for resale at Bs 3.35 per dollar. Most other exchange receipts were acquired by the banks at Bs 3.33 per dollar.

In March 1961, after an unsatisfactory attempt at allocating exchange quotas to commercial banks, a system was introduced whereby access to the controlled market at Bs 3.35 per dollar was limited to payments in respect of essential imports, most government payments, registered capital, and commercial debts. Payments for other imports and most service and capital transactions were transferred to the "official free" market, in which the Central Bank intervened to hold the rate at Bs 4.58 per dollar.

The Venezuelan authorities regard the measure introduced in April 1962 as a major step toward the unification of the exchange rate structure at Bs 4.54 per dollar. They consider this rate to be realistic and firmly intend to maintain it.

## FRANCE EXPORTS LESS LARD

French lard exports were down in January-June 1962. Shipments to the United Kingdom dropped sharply from 34 million pounds to 16 million pounds. However, lard shipments to Belgium totaled 14 million pounds compared with less than 4 million in January-June 1961. Exports to West Germany also gained totaling over 4 million pounds, 1 million more than the previous year.

LARD: French exports, by country of destination and percentage of  
total French lard exports, 1956-61 and  
January - June 1961 and 1962

Year	United Kingdom	Belgium-Luxembourg	West Germany	Others	Total
	: 1,000 : pounds	: 1,000 : pounds	: 1,000 : pounds	: 1,000 : pounds	: 1,000 : pounds
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1956.....	2,006	2,066	23,576	15,344	42,992
1957.....	25,818	11,777	7,048	13,834	58,477
1958.....	37,170	11,096	7,652	10,269	66,187
1959.....	45,664	15,000	9,464	8,206	78,334
1960.....	52,317	21,043	9,235	11,328	92,923
1961.....	56,813	9,795	5,538	25,414	97,560
Jan.-June					
1961.....	34,341	3,576	3,150	6,233	47,300
1962.....	15,770	14,442	4,083	7,026	41,321

Customs Office, Ministry of Finance, and agricultural attache reports.

The sizable drop in exports to the United Kingdom was partly due to increased competition from U.S. suppliers. Prices in the United States averaged about 2 cents a pound less than in the first 6 months of 1961. Gains in exports to Belgium and West Germany were due to tariff concessions resulting from the formation of the Common Market.

French lard shipments to the United Kingdom increased from 2 million pounds in 1956 to 57 million pounds in 1961. During 1961, shipments to other Common Market countries were considerably below 1960. Exports to Cuba were nearly 6 million pounds in 1961.



# AUSTRALIAN MEAT SHIPMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES

The Pioneer Star left Australia August 15 with 302,400 pounds of beef and 67,200 pounds of mutton for the United States.

Ship	: Sailing : date	: Destina- : tion 1/	: Arrival : date	: Cargo	: Quantity : <u>Pounds</u>
Pioneer Star.....	Aug. 15	Charleston	Sept. 10	Mutton	67,200
		Boston	do. 14	Beef	33,600
		New York	do. 19	do.	201,600
		Baltimore	do. 23	do.	67,200

1/ Cities listed indicate location of purchaser and usually the port of arrival and general market area, but meat may be diverted to other areas for sale.

# MEXICO BUYS RAMBOUILLETS FROM THE UNITED STATES

During the first week of August, Mexico imported 25,000 head of Rambouillet breeding sheep from the United States.

The shipment consisted of about 7,000 rams which crossed the border at Laredo and about 18,000 ewes which entered Mexico through El Paso. The sheep will be distributed among small farmers and ranchers in northern and central Mexico.

The Mexican Government has purchased the sheep in an effort to increase wool production. Mexico would like to produce enough wool to supply its domestic consumption requirements and become independent of foreign sources of supply.

# AUSTRALIAN MEAT EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES RISE SHARPLY

Australia's meat shipments to the United States rose from 213 million pounds in 1960-61 to 393 million pounds in 1961-62, and accounted for 74 percent of total meat exports.

Beef and veal shipments to the United States in fiscal 1962 were almost double those of fiscal 1961 and amounted to 339 million pounds. Exports of mutton rose 40 percent and totaled 52 million pounds. However, lamb shipments of slightly over 2 million pounds were about 60 percent smaller than the previous year.

Favorable prices and continued strong demand for manufacturing beef were the principal reasons for the large gain in exports.

(Continued)



MEAT: Australian exports to the United States,  
fiscal years 1960-61 and 1961-62

Class of meat	Year ending June 30		
	1961	1962	Percent change
	1,000	1,000	
	pounds	pounds	Percent
Frozen meat:			
Beef and veal.....	170,838	338,679	98.2
Mutton.....	36,765	51,556	40.2
Lamb.....	5,168	2,085	-59.7
Pork.....	---	2	---
Offal.....	92	197	114.1
Total frozen meat.....	212,863	392,519	84.4
Bacon and ham.....	16	---	---
Canned meat.....	553	287	-48.1
Other meat.....	16	---	---
Grand total.....	213,448	392,806	84.0

Australian Meat Board and agricultural attache reports.

#### CANADA HARVESTING LARGER GRAIN CROP

Canada's 1962 grain crop is much larger than the poor outturn last year and is somewhat larger than earlier indications, according to the first forecast of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Tentative forecasts, based on indicated yields in mid-August indicate that wheat production is 87 percent above the small 1961 harvest; oats is 66 percent larger than last year, and barley is 44 percent larger.

Wheat production is forecast at 531 million bushels, compared with a revised estimate of 283 million for 1961. Indicated yields of 19.7 bushels per acre are above average and the area of 26.9 million acres is a near record. The Prairie Provinces produced 511 million bushels, 96 percent of total production.

Included in wheat production figures are 58 million bushels of durum, the largest durum crop ever produced in Canada. The crop in 1961 was 14.5 million bushels and the average for the past 5 years is 21.1 million. Most of the increase over 1961 was in Saskatchewan where a harvest of 48 million bushels is four times its 1961 harvest. Canadian durum acreage is at an alltime high of 3.2 million acres this year.

Production of oats for grain is forecast at 472 million bushels, compared with 284 million in 1961. The average yield of 44.9 bushels per acre has been exceeded only once. Acreage was 10.5 million acres, 2 million larger than the revised estimate for 1961. Barley production of 162 million bushels is much above the 1961 harvest of 113 million, because of higher yields; acreage shows a slight decrease.

Rye production is forecast at about 13 million bushels, almost double the small outturn last year. Both acreage and yields are up from a year ago. Canada's 1962 crop of mixed grains is forecast at 70 million bushels. This alltime record harvest is attributed to record yields and above average acreage.

GRAIN: Canada, acreage and production,  
1961 and 1962

Grain	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production	
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wheat:						
Winter.....	561	450	35.6	35.3	19,981	15,885
Spring 1/.....	24,755	26,443	10.6	19.5	263,413	514,769
Total wheat.....	25,316	26,893	11.2	19.7	283,394	530,654
Oats.....	8,543	10,523	33.2	44.9	283,965	472,278
Barley.....	5,529	5,287	20.4	30.6	112,640	161,737
Rye.....	561	668	11.6	19.0	6,519	12,689
Mixed grains.....	1,566	1,522	39.2	45.7	61,310	69,579

1/ Includes about 15 million bushels of durum in 1961 and 58 million in 1962.

#### CANADIAN WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS UP

Canadian wheat and flour exports from July 1961 through June 1962 totaled 365 million bushels--up 6.8 percent above those in 1960-61.

Wheat exports were 333 million bushels, compared with 306 million a year earlier. Most of the increase was accounted for with 72 million bushels exported to Mainland China, compared with 29 million the previous year. Shipments to West Germany and Poland were 12 and 13 million bushels larger, respectively, while 10 million bushels were exported to East Germany, compared with none the year before.

(Continued)

WHEAT AND FLOUR: Canadian exports by country of destination, July-June 1960-61 and  
July-June 1961-62

Country of destination	July-June 1960-61			July-June 1961-62		
	Wheat	Flour <sup>1/</sup>	Total	Wheat	Flour <sup>1/</sup>	Total
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Western Hemisphere:						
United States .....	2,635	1,348	3,983	1,513	1,356	2,869
Central America .....	71	1,770	1,841	360	2,128	2,488
Jamaica .....	--	1,437	1,437	2/	1,556	1,556
Leeward and Windward Islands .....	--	1,041	1,041	--	1,015	1,015
Trinidad and Tobago .....	--	1,463	1,463	--	1,373	1,373
Dominican Republic .....	923	18	941	1,491	202	1,693
Ecuador .....	1,583	--	1,583	1,113	--	1,113
Venezuela .....	3,172	35	3,207	3,916	21	3,937
Others .....	1,823	2,041	3,864	265	891	1,156
Total .....	10,207	9,153	19,360	8,658	8,542	17,200
Europe:						
Albania .....	2,355	--	2,355	--	--	--
Austria .....	1,529	--	1,529	1,555	--	1,555
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	12,130	172	12,302	11,649	210	11,859
Czechoslovakia .....	12,139	--	12,139	--	--	--
Finland .....	791	--	791	2,456	--	2,456
France .....	9,878	--	9,878	1,649	1	1,650
Germany, East .....	--	--	--	9,958	--	9,958
Germany, West .....	32,169	--	32,169	44,713	2	44,715
Ireland .....	3,296	--	3,296	2,480	--	2,480
Italy .....	14,884	4	14,888	3,997	18	4,015
Malta .....	1,199	--	1,199	1,238	--	1,238
Netherlands .....	5,782	5	5,787	5,155	3	5,158
Norway .....	3,843	1,012	4,855	1,729	2	1,731
Poland .....	2,328	--	2,328	15,660	--	15,660
Switzerland .....	6,551	--	6,551	7,778	2/	7,778
United Kingdom .....	76,365	13,024	89,389	74,361	12,136	86,497
U.S.S.R. ....	7,511	--	7,511	--	--	--
Others .....	133	163	296	2,125	162	2,287
Total .....	192,883	14,380	207,263	186,503	12,534	199,037
Asia:						
China, Mainland .....	28,690	--	28,690	72,298	--	72,298
Hong Kong .....	468	767	1,235	635	877	1,512
India .....	3,955	--	3,955	3,541	13	3,554
Israel .....	2,106	68	2,174	829	2/	829
Japan .....	55,025	1,547	56,572	47,824	1,166	48,990
Lebanon .....	--	1,324	1,324	--	555	555
Pakistan .....	2,099	2/	2,099	1,856	--	1,856
Philippines .....	990	2,919	3,909	3,496	1,259	4,755
Others .....	571	2,047	2,618	873	2,073	2,946
Total .....	93,904	8,672	102,576	131,352	5,943	137,295
Africa:						
Algeria .....	373	--	373	1,360	--	1,360
Ghana .....	--	2,037	2,037	--	2,260	2,260
Nigeria .....	--	820	820	--	1,606	1,606
South Africa, Republic of .....	1,065	--	1,065	--	--	--
Others .....	530	897	1,427	1,654	1,121	2,775
Total .....	1,968	3,754	5,722	3,014	4,987	8,001
Oceania .....	313	39	352	474	7	481
Unspecified <sup>3/</sup> .....	6,679	--	6,679	3,230	--	3,230
World total .....	305,954	35,998	341,952	333,231	32,013	365,244

<sup>1/</sup> In grain equivalent. <sup>2/</sup> Less than 500 bushels. <sup>3/</sup> Includes seed wheat.

Much of these increases were offset by smaller shipments to France, Italy, and Japan, with none to Albania, Czechoslovakia, and Russia, compared with 22 million bushels the previous season.

Flour exports from July 1961 through June 1962 totaled 32 million bushels--11 percent below those in 1960-61.

The reduction in flour exports occurred in all areas, except Africa, where a slight increase was made. A drop of .9 million bushels in shipments to the main outlet (United Kingdom) accounted for most of the decrease.

Wheat and flour exports during the 1961-62 Canadian marketing year (August 1961 through July 1962) are estimated at approximately 361 million bushels, compared with 353 million during the same period in 1960-61.

#### MOZAMBIQUE PLANS THIRD FLOUR MILL

Authorization has been granted by the Mozambique Government for the construction of a flour mill in Beira, an ocean seaport located in the central part of the country. Building operations are expected to begin in the near future.

One flour mill is now in operation in Mozambique. It is located in Lourenco Marques, a seaport situated at the southern extremity of the country. A second projected mill is planned for construction in Lourenco Marques (Foreign Crops and Markets, June 18, 1962).

The government has required the proposed Beira mill to have a capacity of 12,000 metric tons of flour annually and to use all domestic wheat offered it. This mill is partly a result of the high cost, in central and northern Mozambique, of the flour milled in Lourenco Marques, due to transportation costs.

The requirement that it is to use all domestic wheat offered it may prove to be impractical. Undoubtedly only soft wheat can be grown in Mozambique and it is quite certain that this mill, like the existing one in Lourenco Marques, will have to import substantial quantities of foreign wheats.

After the private promoter of this project has formed a company, he will offer shares for purchase by the public.

#### WORLD DURUM SUPPLIES UP SHARPLY

World supplies of durum for use during the 1962-63 marketing season are sharply above the small supplies of a year ago and are more than ample to fill all normal requirements. Greatly expanded durum production is reported, especially in the exporting countries.

(Continued)



Canada's alltime record durum crop this year provides a surplus of some 1,225,000 metric tons. Argentina may have as much as 300,000 tons for export, Syria 470,000, Morocco 200,000, and Tunisia 75,000. Thus a total of 2,270,000 tons is available in those five countries alone. In addition, Spain may have 100,000 tons for export and minor quantities should be available in other foreign producing countries. The total of the above surpluses without considering the large U.S. crop exceeds estimated normal import requirements and is much larger than total export availabilities last year.

The shortage of durum was general during 1961-62 and minimum needs in importing countries could not be covered by available supplies. Consequently, substantial substitution of hard wheat for durum was necessary in the manufacture of pasta. Supplies were low in North America; Canada exported only some 170,000 metric tons, compared with 1.1 million tons exported in 1960-61. Exports from the small U.S. crop were about 435,000 tons and Argentina supplied about 250,000 tons. Total durum exports under the International Wheat Agreement were 1.2 million tons in 1959-60 and 1.8 million in 1960-61.

This year's near-record durum harvest in the United States is three and one-half times the small 1961 crop. Acreage is up 53 percent and indicated yields are at a new high.

DURUM: Production in specified countries,  
1960-1962 1/

Country	1960	1961	1962
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	metric	metric	metric
	tons	tons	tons
United States.....	929	516	1,826
Canada.....	444	376	1,589
France.....	65	59	79
Italy.....	1,088	1,685	1,640
Syria.....	325	445	1,300
Morocco.....	745	481	1,055
Tunisia.....	360	140	325
Argentina.....	N.A.	2/270	N.A.

1/ A number of countries that produce some durum, do not report production by classes and therefore cannot be included. In some of the countries listed, reported durum includes some hard, bread wheat.

2/ Unofficial estimate.

#### SIERRA LEONE'S COFFEE EXPORTS DOWN

During the first 6 months of 1962, Sierra Leone exported 24,183 bags (132.3 pounds each) of coffee, valued at \$500,102.



This compares with 74,607 bags, valued at \$1,462,446 for the comparable period a year earlier. The decrease in exports this year is due to the reduction in the crop size which was caused by a prolonged dry season in 1961.

# MORE SUGAR QUOTA INCREASES GO TO LATIN AMERICA

Nine Latin American Countries with established quotas under the U.S. Sugar Act will participate in the reallocation of sugar quota deficits totaling almost 323,000 short tons raw value, according to an announcement by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, September 5.

This is in addition to the 100,000 short tons previously reported (Foreign Crops and Markets, September 10). Both quantities provide the full quota premium less 0.24 cent per pound and represent marketings in the U.S. market over and above the regular quota established for the last half of 1962.

By earlier announcement (August 30), the USDA also increased the domestic requirements from 9.7 to 9.9 million tons, thus providing another source of increased quotas. All three sources of added quota are compared with the basic quota for those countries participating in the deficit reallocations for the last half of 1962 in the following table.

## SUGAR: Quotas for Latin America, July-December 1962

Country	(Raw value)				
	: Increased	: Deficit reallocation:	Regular		:
	: requirements	: Of Sept. 5: Of Aug. 15:	quota		: Total
	: determination:				
	: of August 30				
	: Short	Short	Short	Short	Short
	: tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Peru.....	4,697	78,750	0	71,635	155,082
Brazil.....	4,459	71,112	0	68,005	143,576
Dominican Republic.....	4,697	63,218	31,285	136,635	235,835
Guatemala.....	497	16,800	2,978	7,580	27,855
El Salvador.....	252	5,250	5,000	3,843	14,345
British West Indies.....	2,233	61,380	34,818	34,056	132,487
Paraguay.....	245	0	0	3,736	3,981
Haiti.....	497	11,915	6,174	7,580	26,166
French West Indies.....	742	7,032	9,745	11,316	28,835
Colombia.....	743	0	0	11,316	12,059
Nicaragua.....	616	0	0	9,395	10,011
Costa Rica.....	616	7,221	0	9,395	17,232
Panama.....	371	0	0	5,658	6,029
Ecuador.....	616	0	10,000	9,395	20,011
Total.....	21,281	322,678	100,000	389,545	833,504

(Continued)

On August 15, a 20,000 ton deficit was declared against Mexico leaving that country with a quota of 51,635 short tons. Similarly, the quota of British Honduras was reduced to zero from 3,737 tons by deficit declaration. Argentina, with a 10,000 ton Presidential allocation, does not participate in quota increases or deficit reallocations. These three countries are, therefore, not shown in the table.

In addition to the above quotas, the Dominican Republic, Brazil, Ecuador, French West Indies, Haiti, Columbia, and Guatemala have shipped various quantities of sugar under the global quota so far this fiscal year which required a fee payment of 2.40 cents per pound.

#### SIERRA LEONE FARMERS RECEIVE HIGHER PRICES FOR GINGER CROP

The Produce Marketing Board in Sierra Leone has increased the price paid to ginger producers from £ 93-6-8/ton (11.6 cents per pound) to £ 100/ton (12.5 cents per pound). The value of the 1962 crop is expected to reach a new high.

Ginger exports in 1961 amounted to 1.3 million pounds, compared with 1.2 million the previous year.

#### SENEGAL BUYS MEXICAN RICE

Mexico has sent 11,500 metric tons of brewers rice (25 percent whole grain) to Senegal.

The shipment is reported to have been made in one ship which first loaded at Mazatlan and later at Veracruz, leaving Veracruz for Dakar on August 26. According to press reports, the shipment was valued at 15 million pesos (\$1,200,000) giving an average value of about 1,300 pesos (\$104) per ton.

#### SOVIET AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS UP; IMPORTS DOWN

The Soviet Union's agricultural exports rose in 1961 while imports were down according to the recently released Soviet Yearbook on foreign trade.

Exports of coarse grains were 1.8 million short tons or three times the 1960 level. However, bread grain exports of 6.5 million short tons were 7 percent below 1960. Other principal farm exports except wool, oilcakes, and meat and meat products remained the same or increased.

All principal agricultural imports declined 10 percent or more in 1961 except raw sugar from Cuba which more than doubled to 3.7 million short tons. The most significant declines were in imports of rice and oilseeds chiefly from Mainland China. Imports of these commodities were 96 and 79 percent, respectively, below the 1960 levels.

Exports of wheat to non-bloc countries increased 13 million bushels in 1961 while exports to the Soviet Bloc fell 43 million bushels resulting in a net decrease in wheat exports of 30 million bushels. The share of wheat exports to non-bloc countries jumped from 24 percent in 1960 to 37 percent in 1961. The principal West European markets were England, the Netherlands, Italy, West Germany, and Finland. However, exports to West Germany and Finland decreased somewhat in 1961.

There were significant decreases in wheat exports to all European bloc countries except Hungary. Over half the 31 million-bushel increase in barley exports went to England. Barley exports to East Germany, West Germany, and Czechoslovakia increased substantially. Larger corn exports went principally to Czechoslovakia.

Exports of cotton in 1961 remained about the same as 1960 with no significant changes in distribution among importing countries. Refined sugar exports almost doubled in 1961 with most of the increases being registered in Northern African and Middle Eastern countries. Also 550,000 tons of raw sugar, supposedly Cuban, were exported to Communist China.

#### ISRAEL STOPS FLOUR AND BREAD SUBSIDIES AND PRICE CONTROLS

The production and marketing of wheat flour and bread in Israel has been almost entirely freed from government controls.

The government is still the sole importer of wheat and sells to private Israeli millers for IL 250 per metric ton (\$3.78 per cwt.), f.o.b. the mills. Free market conditions, however, now prevail throughout virtually all of the rest of the wheat flour and bread industry in this country.

The government has only reserved the right to intervene against cartel fixing of prices and that no more than "reasonable" profits will be obtained by millers, bakers, and traders in this industry.

Previously, milling of all marketed domestic wheat, which is purchased from the farmers by the government at fixed prices, and all imported wheat was done on government account. The millers were paid a fee for their services, and were required to mill in accordance with prescribed extraction rates.

The government sold the flour to bakers at subsidized prices, and paid the bakers grants (in proportion to their respective volumes of business) which in effect subsidized the retail prices of bread. These prices were thus administratively controlled without the publication of fixed prices.

This change to a virtually free market was expected to raise the retail price of standard bread (extraction rate 87 percent) by no more than 60 percent and that made of white flour by about 40 percent.

(Continued)



The day after the change became effective, however, these prices increased by about 100 percent and 55 percent, respectively. The government pays grants to Israeli citizens in the groups which are hardest hit by these increases.

The government's reason for establishing a free market in this industry is the continuing increase in the feeding of bread and flour to animals and wastage in human use of these foods in Israel, due to their previous low prices.

#### PARAGUAY PRODUCES MORE TUNG NUTS

Paraguay's 1961-62 tung nut crop is reported to be relatively good.

About 15,000 metric tons of tung nuts are expected to be available this year for processing into oil, most of which will be exported between August 1, 1962, and July 31, 1963. Paraguay's 1960-61 tung nut crop was approximately 11,000 metric tons.

Producers are enthusiastic about the current crop. Crop loans have been available from buyers and the price paid to farmers for tung nuts has risen, reaching 15 guaranies per kilo (5.4 cents per pound). Increased plantings have been noted in the Encarnacion area.

#### C O R R E C T I O N

#### MALAYA-SINGAPORE COPRA AND COCONUT OIL TRADE REDUCED IN JANUARY-MARCH 1962

The article and table appearing under the above title in Foreign Crops and Markets September 3, 1962, contained errors which have been corrected in the following text and table. The corrections in the table are in the data under "Imports" for 1961 and 1962.

The Federation of Malaya and Singapore became a net importer of copra and coconut oil in the first quarter of 1962, having been a net exporter of these products continuously in each quarter since 1959.

Net imports of copra and coconut oil in the January-March 1962 period amounted to 1,755 long tons, in terms of oil equivalent. This was in contrast to a net export of 6,531 tons, oil equivalent, in the first quarter of 1961.

Imports of copra, predominantly from Indonesia, exceeded exports by 16,616 tons in the 1962 period--some 50 percent greater than the excess of imports over exports in the first quarter of 1961. Both imports and exports of copra, however, were at lower levels in the January-March 1962 period than a year earlier.

The net imports of copra more than offset the net exports of coconut oil, which were 8,713 tons. This quantity represented a decline of 35 percent from 13,391 tons in the first quarter of 1961.

**COPRA AND COCONUT OIL: Federation of Malaya, and Singapore, exports, imports  
and net exports, average 1935-39, annual 1961 and January-March 1961 and 1962**

Continent and country	Copra					Coconut oil				
	Average	1961 1/	January-March			Average	1961 1/	January-March		
	1935-39		1961 1/	1962 1/		1935-39		1961 1/	1962 1/	
EXPORTS	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons		Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	
North America.....	360	---	---	---		618	1,112	2	1,011	
South America.....	---	7,151	1,000	---		4	226	---	---	
Europe:										
Belgium.....	798	7,504	---	600		---	---	---	---	
Denmark.....	1,745	590	---	---		5	---	---	---	
France.....	14,192	493	---	---		40	1,016	47	---	
Germany, West.....2/	47,495	1,921	1,000	200	2/	398	4,483	616	---	
Italy.....	10,487	628	---	425		48	6,091	2,172	1,334	
Netherlands.....	29,585	7,384	400	200		504	8,418	3,395	685	
Norway.....	4,989	---	---	---		41	20	---	---	
Poland.....	3,420	---	---	---		---	---	---	---	
Spain.....	709	2,082	674	196		---	760	67	---	
Sweden.....	2,641	5,787	---	1,175		1,383	---	---	---	
United Kingdom.....	57,750	1,506	306	---		8,858	11,239	2,894	424	
Yugoslavia.....	90	1,600	---	---		---	---	---	---	
Other.....	498	---	---	400		62	---	---	---	
Total.....	174,399	29,495	2,380	3,196		11,339	32,027	9,191	2,443	
Africa:										
Egypt.....	4,541	---	---	---		4,083	1,256	144	---	
Morocco.....3/	99	---	---	---	3/	1	1,017	---	---	
South Africa, Republic of....	---	---	---	---		547	6,048	718	1,534	
Other.....	---	---	---	---		309	3,188	845	1,207	
Total.....	4,640	---	---	---		4,940	11,509	1,707	2,741	
Asia:										
Burma.....	---	26	14	---		3,458	34	17	194	
China, Mainland.....	3,926	---	---	---		1,134	2,700	1,900	---	
China, Taiwan.....	---	---	---	50		---	1,300	140	390	
Hong Kong.....	---	---	---	---		826	1,153	523	127	
India.....	107	37,724	11,901	6,638		19,068	54	---	---	
Indonesia.....	---	---	---	---		3,813	213	---	---	
Iraq.....	---	3,260	600	1,000		---	205	50	---	
Japan.....	1,676	27,465	6,500	2,110		---	---	---	---	
Pakistan.....	---	---	---	---		---	1,754	56	169	
Other.....	297	2,185	157	833		1,108	4,538	518	1,974	
Total.....	6,006	70,660	19,172	10,631		29,407	11,951	3,204	2,854	
Oceania.....	---	186	186	---		362	318	22	17	
Grand total.....4/	191,691	107,492	22,738	13,827	5/	47,110	57,143	14,126	9,066	
IMPORTS										
British Possessions.....	10,278	919	294	1,718	6/	2,812	---	695	347	
Indonesia.....	105,501	123,215	33,029	28,437		329	100	40	5	
Other.....	2,472	1,133	305	288		246	20	---	1	
Grand total.....	118,251	125,267	33,628	30,443		575	2,932	735	353	
Net exports.....	73,440	-17,775	-10,890	-16,616		46,535	54,211	13,391	8,713	
Net exports of copra and coconut oil,										
copra equivalent.....	147,305	68,274	10,366	-2,786		---	---	---	---	
oil equivalent.....	---	---	---	---		92,802	43,013	6,531	-1,755	

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Total Germany. 3/ Territory formerly known as French Morocco. 4/ Includes 6,286 tons to "other countries." 5/ Includes 440 tons to "other countries." 6/ Less than .5 ton.

Compiled from official sources.



FRANCE IMPLEMENTS COMMON  
MARKET GRAIN POLICY

France, the major grain surplus producer of the European Economic Community (EEC), placed into effect on July 30, 1962, the Grain Regulation of the Common Agricultural Policy.

While some of the old system was retained for 1 year as mandatory delivery to the cooperatives and fixed advance payment, the new system calls for abolishment of the government's state trading monopoly. Import certificates are issued freely to any French importer, subject to a \$6 per ton bond. However, France is not a regular importer of wheat and the new system is not expected to lead to an increase in imports.

On the contrary France is expected to have 2.4 million tons (88 million bushels) available for export in 1962-63. Therefore, the announcement that the French wheat export subsidy would equal the import levy in effect will be felt on the world market. Also the fact that the French have a preferential of \$1 per ton within the Common Market is important especially to countries such as the United States who are watching from a distance.

WHEAT: France, prices, August 29, 1962

Item	Prices	
	Dollars per <u>Metric ton</u>	Dollars per <u>bushel</u>
Target price...	97.90	2.66
Less freight to port .....	1.65	.04
Threshold price for intra-EEC trade...	96.25	2.62
Plus preferential additional.....	1.00	.03
Threshold price for import from outside EEC.....	97.25	2.65
Less adjusted c.i.f. price, August 29:	59.73	1.62
Import levy, August 29.....	37.52	1.03
Intervention price - surplus area....	85.60	2.33
Less wholesale margin 1/.....	9.90	.27
Initial producer price August 1962 ..	75.70	2.06
Initial producer price August 1961....	75.70	2.06
Additional payment.....	3.98	.10
Final producer price.....	79.68	2.16

1/ Includes marketing margin, fixed tax and a sum withheld for deliveries above 15 tons or 550 bushels.

The United States still awaits a decision of the EEC Council on the ultimate target price for the six countries (Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, and West Germany). The price level and the procedure which individual countries will adjust up or down, must be agreed to by April 1963 with one price in effect by 1970. If the price is maintained near the current French level, production will increase gradually. However, if the price is set at a high level, a substantial increase in production would have an adverse affect on imports of the EEC and on world trade in general.

#### SUEZ CANAL OIL-BEARING MATERIAL SHIPMENTS INCREASE IN JULY

Northbound shipments of oil-bearing materials through the Suez Canal in July 1962 exceeded the June movement by more than one-third (Foreign Crops and Markets, August 20, 1962) and the July 1961 volume by 60 percent.

Total movement during October-July of the current U.S. marketing year, however, was 5 percent smaller than in the comparable period of last year.

OIL-BEARING MATERIALS: Suez Canal, northbound  
shipments by kinds, July 1961 and 1962, and  
October-July 1960-61 and 1961-62

Item	July		October-July	
	1961	1962	1960-61	1961-62
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Soybeans <u>1</u> /.....	5,000	4,913	228,000	147,506
Copra.....	38,000	54,646	602,000	492,326
Peanuts.....	7,000	11,085	114,000	155,833
Cottonseed.....	4,000	12,641	93,000	124,459
Flaxseed <u>2</u> /.....	2,000	1,488	14,000	35,186
Castor beans.....	5,000	3,792	)	35,515
Palm nuts and kernels....	2,000	764	) 165,000	27,294
Others.....	3,000	15,956	)	137,863
Total.....	66,000	105,285	1,216,000	1,155,982

1/ 1 metric ton of soybeans equals 36.743333 bushels.

2/ 1 metric ton of flaxseed equals 39.367857 bushels.

Suez Canal Authority, (Cairo, Egypt).

(Continued)

SOYBEANS: Suez Canal, northbound shipments, July, August, September, and quarterly totals, 1957-61

Month and quarter	Year beginning October 1				
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	- - - - - <u>-1,000 bushels</u> - - - - -				
Monthly:					
July.....	1,764	2,939	1,176	184	181
August.....	3,821	1,727	808	1,470	---
September.....	1,690	1,213	772	1,102	---
Quarterly:					
October-December.....	1,029	4,189	8,598	919	919
January-March.....	5,328	10,435	13,999	6,062	4,082
April-June.....	3,674	9,700	8,635	1,213	239
July-September.....	7,275	5,879	2,756	2,756	---
Total quarterly.....	17,306	30,203	33,988	10,950	

Shipments of soybeans and copra continued to be sharply less than last year while peanuts, cottonseed, flaxseed, and other oil-bearing materials were considerably greater. The decline in copra shipments largely reflected reduced Philippine supplies; increased peanut shipments resulted mainly from the large Indian peanut crop; and the increase in cottonseed shipments probably was due to the large supplies in the Sudan.

Soybeans moving through the Canal, assumed to be of Chinese origin, although still small in July, were up sharply from the low level of June--to about the same volume as in July 1961. However, the October-July total at 5.4 million bushels was one-third less than in the comparable period of 1960-61 and the smallest volume in the comparable 10 months of any year since 1956-57, when the Canal was closed for 5 months.

#### CANADA'S FLAXSEED AND MUSTARD SEED CROPS UP; RAPESEED DOWN

Canada's 1962 flaxseed and mustard seed crops are larger than in 1961, but rapeseed production is down sharply, on the basis of yields indicated as of August 15, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Flaxseed production is expected to be 6 percent larger than the revised estimate of last year's crop. Seeded acreage declined almost one-third from 1961, but the average yield was 57 percent above last year and was the highest since 1956.

OILSEEDS: Canadian acreage, yield per acre,  
and production, annual 1959-62

Year	Rapeseed	Flaxseed	Mustard seed
	ACREAGE		
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres
1959.....	214	2,151	80
1960.....	763	2,577	131
1961 <u>1/</u> .....	710	2,075	121
1962.....	404	1,415	121
	YIELD PER ACRE		
	Pounds	Bushels	Pounds
1959.....	834	8.2	613
1960.....	729	8.9	440
1961.....	790	6.9	310
1962 <u>2/</u> .....	812	10.8	627
	PRODUCTION		
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	bushels	pounds
1959.....	178,000	17,719	49,144
1960.....	556,000	23,020	57,715
1961 <u>1/</u> .....	561,000	14,318	37,500
1962 <u>2/</u> .....	328,500	15,248	75,900

1/ Revised on the basis of 1961 Census acreage data.

2/ As indicated on the basis of conditions on or about August 15.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

Rapeseed production is estimated at 40 percent less than the record harvest of 1961. Acreage seeded to this crop decreased 43 percent from last year's level, but the average yield increased 3 percent.

Production of mustard seed is expected to double last year's out-turn. While acreage was virtually the same as in 1961, the average yield per acre was twice that of a year earlier.



SOUTHERN RHODESIA PUBLISHES  
REPORT ON AFRICAN AGRICULTURE

The Government of Southern Rhodesia has released the important report of the Phillips Committee on the expansion and diversification of African agriculture and land development.

The report recommends a \$95 million 5-year development program, including about \$14 million for the expansion of African education at technical and teacher training levels. Over half of the recommended program would be for the development of agriculture, animal husbandry, and irrigation, including expanded irrigation in the Sabi River basin for production of cotton and other crops now imported.

The report has in mind gradually lessening the dependence of Southern Rhodesia upon tobacco and corn as cash crops, and boosting production of commodities which it now imports in substantial quantities.

U.S. COTTON LINTERS EXPORTS  
DOWN IN 1961-62

U.S. exports of cotton linters, mostly chemical qualities, totaled 253,000 running bales in the 1961-62 season (August-July). This was 25 percent below the 339,000 bales shipped in the corresponding 1960-61 season.

Quantities shipped to major destinations in 1961-62, with comparable 1960-61 figures in parentheses, were: West Germany 131,000 bales (165,000); Japan 60,000 (96,000); United Kingdom 29,000 (41,000); Canada 14,000 (16,000); France 10,000 (15,000); Netherlands 4,000 (2,000); and Australia 2,000 (1,000).

Linters exports in July totaled 9,000 bales, compared with 18,000 in June, and 14,000 in July 1961.

U.S. EXPORTS LESS  
COTTON IN 1961-62

U.S. exports of cotton (all types) during the 1961-62 season (August-July) totaled 4,930,000 running bales. This was one-fourth less than 6,632,000 bales exported in the previous season.

The decline reflected a reduction in inventories and consumption in many foreign importing countries, moderately larger supplies abroad, and greater competition from foreign growths as prices of U.S. cotton in foreign markets continued somewhat above the levels of a year earlier. Cotton exports were smaller to Japan and most countries in Western Europe, the principal foreign markets.

Exports in July amounted to 465,000 bales, compared with 425,000 in June, and 304,000 in July 1961.



COTTON: U.S. exports by country of destination, averages 1950-54,  
and 1955-59, annual 1958-61

Country of destination	(Running bales)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average					
	1950-54	1955-59	1958	1959	1960	1961
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Austria.....	37:	33:	15:	29:	35:	33
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	117:	160:	48:	224:	179:	100
Denmark.....	27:	17:	8:	23:	23:	13
Finland.....	12:	22:	12:	32:	29:	21
France.....	416:	360:	194:	668:	549:	300
Germany, West.....	368:	475:	101:	582:	421:	205
Italy.....	364:	416:	148:	592:	454:	376
Netherlands.....	122:	124:	20:	224:	179:	106
Norway.....	14:	10:	1:	17:	14:	13
Poland & Danzig.....	<u>1/</u> :	85:	89:	71:	228:	139
Portugal.....	7:	28:	12:	13:	25:	18
Spain.....	135:	171:	283:	66:	171:	155
Sweden.....	50:	75:	33:	103:	101:	99
Switzerland.....	40:	64:	11:	104:	99:	75
United Kingdom.....	417:	525:	202:	593:	371:	270
Yugoslavia.....	83:	108:	146:	48:	88:	175
Other Europe.....	9:	17:	3:	21:	8:	9
Total Europe.....	2,218:	2,690:	1,326:	3,410:	2,974:	2,107
Australia.....	30:	54:	39:	63:	49:	79
Canada.....	297:	217:	85:	309:	259:	397
Chile.....	23:	35:	2:	54:	51:	12
Colombia.....	30:	33:	20:	0:	0:	1
Cuba.....	18:	27:	9:	40:	2:	0
Ethiopia.....	6:	4:	0:	15:	4:	13
Hong Kong.....	8:	134:	123:	276:	219:	104
India.....	246:	184:	77:	431:	599:	216
Indonesia.....	18:	30:	16:	52:	36:	46
Israel.....	12:	16:	12:	18:	9:	10
Japan.....	837:	1,154:	521:	1,755:	1,746:	1,028
Korea, Rep. of.....	76:	205:	219:	270:	195:	300
Morocco.....	8:	10:	10:	11:	9:	14
Pakistan.....	0:	14:	9:	4:	5:	40
Philippines.....	9:	64:	93:	126:	149:	142
South Africa, Rep. of.....	6:	26:	14:	44:	51:	52
Taiwan (Formosa).....	84:	153:	178:	203:	176:	256
Thailand.....	1:	4:	<u>1/</u> :	20:	23:	30
Uruguay.....	2:	15:	21:	32:	18:	11
Venezuela.....	3:	2:	0:	0:	<u>1/</u> :	16
Vietnam, Laos, & Cambodia <u>2/</u> .....	14:	2:	<u>1/</u> :	10:	26:	30
Other countries.....	31:	27:	15:	39:	32:	26
Total.....	3,977:	5,100:	2,789:	7,182:	6,632:	4,930

1/ Less than 500 bales. 2/ Indochina prior to 1958.

Compiled by Cotton Division, FAS, from Bureau of Census records.

(Continued)

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U.S. EXPORTS LESS COTTON -- Continued

Total exports of U.S. cotton during the current season are expected to reach about 5.2 million running bales--up slightly from last season and above the yearly average of 4.7 million bales exported during 1952-1961. Registrations of cotton for export under the 1962-1963 payment-in-kind program totaled 480,000 bales as of September 7, compared with 1,876,000 on about the same date a year ago.